

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING NOVEMBER 4, 1857.

NUMBER 31.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance.—Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$5; Tri-Weekly \$3; Weekly \$2; Evening Bulletin \$5 a year or 125 cents a week, if mailed \$5. Extra Prices.—Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly, if sent by mail, \$10; Weekly, \$5; Tri-Weekly, \$3; Weekly, \$2; Extra copies, 125 cents each.

When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines	One square, 10 lines
Do, each additional line, 10 cents	Do, each additional line, 10 cents
Do, one week, 25 cents	Do, one week, 25 cents
Do, two weeks, 50 cents	Do, two weeks, 50 cents
Do, three weeks, 75 cents	Do, three weeks, 75 cents
Do, four weeks, 1 dollar	Do, four weeks, 1 dollar
Do, five weeks, 1 dollar 25 cents	Do, five weeks, 1 dollar 25 cents
Do, six weeks, 1 dollar 50 cents	Do, six weeks, 1 dollar 50 cents
Do, seven weeks, 1 dollar 75 cents	Do, seven weeks, 1 dollar 75 cents
Do, eight weeks, 2 dollars	Do, eight weeks, 2 dollars
Do, nine weeks, 2 dollars 25 cents	Do, nine weeks, 2 dollars 25 cents
Do, ten weeks, 2 dollars 50 cents	Do, ten weeks, 2 dollars 50 cents
Do, eleven weeks, 2 dollars 75 cents	Do, eleven weeks, 2 dollars 75 cents
Do, twelve weeks, 3 dollars	Do, twelve weeks, 3 dollars
Do, thirteen weeks, 3 dollars 25 cents	Do, thirteen weeks, 3 dollars 25 cents
Do, fourteen weeks, 3 dollars 50 cents	Do, fourteen weeks, 3 dollars 50 cents
Do, fifteen weeks, 3 dollars 75 cents	Do, fifteen weeks, 3 dollars 75 cents
Do, sixteen weeks, 4 dollars	Do, sixteen weeks, 4 dollars
Do, seventeen weeks, 4 dollars 25 cents	Do, seventeen weeks, 4 dollars 25 cents
Do, eighteen weeks, 4 dollars 50 cents	Do, eighteen weeks, 4 dollars 50 cents
Do, nineteen weeks, 4 dollars 75 cents	Do, nineteen weeks, 4 dollars 75 cents
Do, twenty weeks, 5 dollars	Do, twenty weeks, 5 dollars
Do, twenty-one weeks, 5 dollars 25 cents	Do, twenty-one weeks, 5 dollars 25 cents
Do, twenty-two weeks, 5 dollars 50 cents	Do, twenty-two weeks, 5 dollars 50 cents
Do, twenty-three weeks, 5 dollars 75 cents	Do, twenty-three weeks, 5 dollars 75 cents
Do, twenty-four weeks, 6 dollars	Do, twenty-four weeks, 6 dollars
Do, twenty-five weeks, 6 dollars 25 cents	Do, twenty-five weeks, 6 dollars 25 cents
Do, twenty-six weeks, 6 dollars 50 cents	Do, twenty-six weeks, 6 dollars 50 cents
Do, twenty-seven weeks, 6 dollars 75 cents	Do, twenty-seven weeks, 6 dollars 75 cents
Do, twenty-eight weeks, 7 dollars	Do, twenty-eight weeks, 7 dollars
Do, twenty-nine weeks, 7 dollars 25 cents	Do, twenty-nine weeks, 7 dollars 25 cents
Do, thirty weeks, 7 dollars 50 cents	Do, thirty weeks, 7 dollars 50 cents
Do, thirty-one weeks, 7 dollars 75 cents	Do, thirty-one weeks, 7 dollars 75 cents
Do, thirty-two weeks, 8 dollars	Do, thirty-two weeks, 8 dollars
Do, thirty-three weeks, 8 dollars 25 cents	Do, thirty-three weeks, 8 dollars 25 cents
Do, thirty-four weeks, 8 dollars 50 cents	Do, thirty-four weeks, 8 dollars 50 cents
Do, thirty-five weeks, 8 dollars 75 cents	Do, thirty-five weeks, 8 dollars 75 cents
Do, thirty-six weeks, 9 dollars	Do, thirty-six weeks, 9 dollars
Do, thirty-seven weeks, 9 dollars 25 cents	Do, thirty-seven weeks, 9 dollars 25 cents
Do, thirty-eight weeks, 9 dollars 50 cents	Do, thirty-eight weeks, 9 dollars 50 cents
Do, thirty-nine weeks, 9 dollars 75 cents	Do, thirty-nine weeks, 9 dollars 75 cents
Do, forty weeks, 10 dollars	Do, forty weeks, 10 dollars
Do, forty-one weeks, 10 dollars 25 cents	Do, forty-one weeks, 10 dollars 25 cents
Do, forty-two weeks, 10 dollars 50 cents	Do, forty-two weeks, 10 dollars 50 cents
Do, forty-three weeks, 10 dollars 75 cents	Do, forty-three weeks, 10 dollars 75 cents
Do, forty-four weeks, 11 dollars	Do, forty-four weeks, 11 dollars
Do, forty-five weeks, 11 dollars 25 cents	Do, forty-five weeks, 11 dollars 25 cents
Do, forty-six weeks, 11 dollars 50 cents	Do, forty-six weeks, 11 dollars 50 cents
Do, forty-seven weeks, 11 dollars 75 cents	Do, forty-seven weeks, 11 dollars 75 cents
Do, forty-eight weeks, 12 dollars	Do, forty-eight weeks, 12 dollars
Do, forty-nine weeks, 12 dollars 25 cents	Do, forty-nine weeks, 12 dollars 25 cents
Do, fifty weeks, 12 dollars 50 cents	Do, fifty weeks, 12 dollars 50 cents
Do, fifty-one weeks, 12 dollars 75 cents	Do, fifty-one weeks, 12 dollars 75 cents
Do, fifty-two weeks, 13 dollars	Do, fifty-two weeks, 13 dollars
Do, fifty-three weeks, 13 dollars 25 cents	Do, fifty-three weeks, 13 dollars 25 cents
Do, fifty-four weeks, 13 dollars 50 cents	Do, fifty-four weeks, 13 dollars 50 cents
Do, fifty-five weeks, 13 dollars 75 cents	Do, fifty-five weeks, 13 dollars 75 cents
Do, fifty-six weeks, 14 dollars	Do, fifty-six weeks, 14 dollars
Do, fifty-seven weeks, 14 dollars 25 cents	Do, fifty-seven weeks, 14 dollars 25 cents
Do, fifty-eight weeks, 14 dollars 50 cents	Do, fifty-eight weeks, 14 dollars 50 cents
Do, fifty-nine weeks, 14 dollars 75 cents	Do, fifty-nine weeks, 14 dollars 75 cents
Do, sixty weeks, 15 dollars	Do, sixty weeks, 15 dollars
Do, sixty-one weeks, 15 dollars 25 cents	Do, sixty-one weeks, 15 dollars 25 cents
Do, sixty-two weeks, 15 dollars 50 cents	Do, sixty-two weeks, 15 dollars 50 cents
Do, sixty-three weeks, 15 dollars 75 cents	Do, sixty-three weeks, 15 dollars 75 cents
Do, sixty-four weeks, 16 dollars	Do, sixty-four weeks, 16 dollars
Do, sixty-five weeks, 16 dollars 25 cents	Do, sixty-five weeks, 16 dollars 25 cents
Do, sixty-six weeks, 16 dollars 50 cents	Do, sixty-six weeks, 16 dollars 50 cents
Do, sixty-seven weeks, 16 dollars 75 cents	Do, sixty-seven weeks, 16 dollars 75 cents
Do, sixty-eight weeks, 17 dollars	Do, sixty-eight weeks, 17 dollars
Do, sixty-nine weeks, 17 dollars 25 cents	Do, sixty-nine weeks, 17 dollars 25 cents
Do, seventy weeks, 17 dollars 50 cents	Do, seventy weeks, 17 dollars 50 cents
Do, seventy-one weeks, 17 dollars 75 cents	Do, seventy-one weeks, 17 dollars 75 cents
Do, seventy-two weeks, 18 dollars	Do, seventy-two weeks, 18 dollars
Do, seventy-three weeks, 18 dollars 25 cents	Do, seventy-three weeks, 18 dollars 25 cents
Do, seventy-four weeks, 18 dollars 50 cents	Do, seventy-four weeks, 18 dollars 50 cents
Do, seventy-five weeks, 18 dollars 75 cents	Do, seventy-five weeks, 18 dollars 75 cents
Do, seventy-six weeks, 19 dollars	Do, seventy-six weeks, 19 dollars
Do, seventy-seven weeks, 19 dollars 25 cents	Do, seventy-seven weeks, 19 dollars 25 cents
Do, seventy-eight weeks, 19 dollars 50 cents	Do, seventy-eight weeks, 19 dollars 50 cents
Do, seventy-nine weeks, 19 dollars 75 cents	Do, seventy-nine weeks, 19 dollars 75 cents
Do, eighty weeks, 20 dollars	Do, eighty weeks, 20 dollars
Do, eighty-one weeks, 20 dollars 25 cents	Do, eighty-one weeks, 20 dollars 25 cents
Do, eighty-two weeks, 20 dollars 50 cents	Do, eighty-two weeks, 20 dollars 50 cents
Do, eighty-three weeks, 20 dollars 75 cents	Do, eighty-three weeks, 20 dollars 75 cents
Do, eighty-four weeks, 21 dollars	Do, eighty-four weeks, 21 dollars
Do, eighty-five weeks, 21 dollars 25 cents	Do, eighty-five weeks, 21 dollars 25 cents
Do, eighty-six weeks, 21 dollars 50 cents	Do, eighty-six weeks, 21 dollars 50 cents
Do, eighty-seven weeks, 21 dollars 75 cents	Do, eighty-seven weeks, 21 dollars 75 cents
Do, eighty-eight weeks, 22 dollars	Do, eighty-eight weeks, 22 dollars
Do, eighty-nine weeks, 22 dollars 25 cents	Do, eighty-nine weeks, 22 dollars 25 cents
Do, ninety weeks, 22 dollars 50 cents	Do, ninety weeks, 22 dollars 50 cents
Do, ninety-one weeks, 22 dollars 75 cents	Do, ninety-one weeks, 22 dollars 75 cents
Do, ninety-two weeks, 23 dollars	Do, ninety-two weeks, 23 dollars
Do, ninety-three weeks, 23 dollars 25 cents	Do, ninety-three weeks, 23 dollars 25 cents
Do, ninety-four weeks, 23 dollars 50 cents	Do, ninety-four weeks, 23 dollars 50 cents
Do, ninety-five weeks, 23 dollars 75 cents	Do, ninety-five weeks, 23 dollars 75 cents
Do, ninety-six weeks, 24 dollars	Do, ninety-six weeks, 24 dollars
Do, ninety-seven weeks, 24 dollars 25 cents	Do, ninety-seven weeks, 24 dollars 25 cents
Do, ninety-eight weeks, 24 dollars 50 cents	Do, ninety-eight weeks, 24 dollars 50 cents
Do, ninety-nine weeks, 24 dollars 75 cents	Do, ninety-nine weeks, 24 dollars 75 cents
Do, one hundred weeks, 25 dollars	Do, one hundred weeks, 25 dollars

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1857.

MEXICO.—Some time ago, while doing justice to the integrity and intelligence of Comofort, and expressing, indeed, our confident belief that if Mexico was ever regenerated it would be through his energy and patriotism, we ventured, nevertheless, to predict that this unhappy country would never be regenerated, at least in our day. It is quite unnecessary at present to repeat the considerations on which we based this prediction. It is sufficient to say that later events have added such strong and melancholy confirmation to the prediction itself that few intelligent observers, in or out of Mexico, can be found sanguine enough to question its truth. It is a sad, unquestionable fact.

The present condition of Mexico is deplorable indeed. It is deplorable in every respect. The political and social condition of the country is such that its future is almost hopeless. The determination of its enemies are less alarming than the extraordinary indifference and supineness of its friends. In any other than a Spanish-American land this would be inexplicable. It seems all but accountable even in one of the most wretched of Spanish-American States. With the immediate pressing necessity of organizing the government for a constitution just adopted by the people, with rebellion stalking abroad at noon-day, with the fearful conspiracies forming and exploding on all sides and in the very heart of the capital, with reason gnawing fiercely at the vitals of the State, a moment, in short, when every patriot in the land should be hastening anxiously to the standard of his country, and laying his services, and, if needs be, his life as a free offering at her feet, a bare quorum of representatives has convened at the session of the Federal Congress, and a majority of even that slender number are either too senseless or too spiritless to take any important step. When before did a country with the pretensions of Mexico ever present to the rest of the world a spectacle so humiliating as this? It would seem as if despair had well nigh extinguished the sentiment of patriotism in the heart of the best of her sons.

What effect this criminal inaction on the part of the public men of Mexico will have on the present fortune of the Government it is not easy to foresee with exactness. It is clear, however, that it must greatly aggravate the existing disorders. This is inevitable. Under the circumstances, it is peculiarly so. Whether wisely or not, President Comofort, under the solemn responsibilities of his position, has applied to Congress for extraordinary powers to enable him to combat effectually the manifold and desperate enemies of the State. We do not understand that the powers for which Comofort asks, though extraordinary, are extra-constitutional; but, whatever may be their nature, he no doubt honestly deems them essential to the maintenance of order and the preservation of the Government. He says so at all events, and while his established character is guaranty for his sincerity, his proved sagacity and intelligence afford ample assurance that he correctly appreciates the emergency, as well as the safest way out of it. We may fairly assume that he asks for nothing that he ought not to have. But now are these extraordinary powers to be granted, and what moral force will they carry with them, if granted, when only a beggarly quorum of the Congress is assembled—a body composed of the least able and worthy of the representatives, and, such as are, distracted by paltry aspirations and jealousies of its own? Extraordinary powers conferred on such a body, if, indeed, it could be brought to act, would be short of more than half their power. Comofort might as well usurp the powers he wants at once, as to receive them from a group of straggling representatives like this. He might as well execute a coup d'etat, and be done with it. And yet these extraordinary powers are essential to the preservation of the order and tranquillity of the country. Such is the necessary and peculiar evil arising from the culpable, the astonishing selfishness of the Mexican representatives at the present moment.

Here is obviously a terrible dilemma. We perceive but two ways for Comofort to get out

of it. As the great body of the Congress appear to have thrown up the cause of their country in despair or disgust, he must either follow their example, or, throwing aside the forms of law, fearlessly assume the dictatorship, trusting to the personal confidence and devotion inspired by his services, and, ultimately, to the fortunes of war. These appear to be the alternatives before him. Doubtless the next intelligence from Mexico will announce his choice. But, whatever may come of the present exigency, we can see nothing but gloom and disaster in the future of this ill-fated country.

Again we inhale the perfume from the rare flowers of Miss B.'s soul:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

MEMORIES AND MUSINGS.

BY SALLIE M. BRYAN.

Was it but last autumn, Charlie,
That I gazed in thy blue eyes?
Did I dream thy soft, low liping
Sweet as music from the skies,
Did I list for its glad pulsing,
Did I watch thee come and go,
Did I smile and sigh beside thee
Only one—oh, one day ago?

Had I heard the solemn rushing
Of the wings of ages sweep
Black between our severed pathways,
Could my sadness be more deep?
Ages? Ay, they are between us
Ages—not of time's dull years—
But of fierce heart-revolutions
Through a space all chill with tears.

Thou wast half like my ideal,
With thy graceful, sunny hair
And thy white brow's classic calmness
And the blue veins wand'ring there;
With the sweet young dimples nestling
Fondly in thy cheek's young hue,
And thine eyes, like azure violets,
Earnest, deep, and dreamy too.

And perchance thy beauty won me—
Yet I've thought I loved thee more
For the heart, fair boyish dreamer,
With its ardent gushing o'er,
And I've found a deeper magic
In thy red lip's lightest word
Than in all the thrilling echoes
That from gift of tones I've heard.

Here in this poetic twilight,
Lonely as the lone may be,
Mists of memories rise around me,
And I can but sigh for thee;
And I ask with mournful murmurs
If thou dost remember yet
Her who 'mid life's storm and shadow
Never, never can forget.

Charlie, sure the years will change thee—
Ah, perchance thou now art changed,
For I've found that loving spirits
May be faithfully estranged.
Yet, though tempests o'er thy bosom
Sweep and darken and destroy,
I will ever love and bless thee
As a dreamy, blue-eyed boy.

An excellent movement has been made in Boston with a view to the relieving of the poor during the coming season. The plan, as stated by a New York paper, is the establishment of a central house or office, where all persons who are compelled to seek aid from the public or private charities of the city may apply for information or relief. Many poor wretches might escape from the degradation of beggary and private families be saved the annoyances of constant appeals from the suffering if they only knew where to apply for relief.

Surely in every city in which there already is, or in which there is likely to be, much suffering for the necessities of life, there ought to be a central house for relief (open during all hours of the day and the night) where the poor can make known their wants, and, if thought worthy, either receive immediate assistance or be told where they can go to obtain it. When such a house is established, all the charity and benevolence of a city will of course be warmly enlisted in supplying it with the means of doing good. Such an arrangement seems necessary not only for the relief of the destitute from hunger and cold but for the relief of others from the constant importunities of mendicants whose actual situation they can in most cases know little or nothing about.

GRAPHIC, IF NOT CONSOLATORY.—A worthy but illiterate exhorter, hardly a thousand miles distant, having occasion not long since to address his hearers on the subject of the eucharist, inadvertently branched off into a minute account of the growth and culture of the grape and the process of manufacturing wine. Having described the final stage of this process, by announcing with immense gusto that "the grapes are all thrown into a press, and the juice squeezed out of them," he threw out his arms in a sort of circular motion, as if to grasp the whole congregation, and exclaimed at the top of his voice: "Just so, my brethren and sisters, will it be with us all that great day. We will all be thrown into a press, and the juice squeezed out of us!"

The New York Ledger, for October 24th, is already receiving a beneficial effect on the Ledger—the circulation still going up, up, up!

The above paragraph is clipped from the Buffalo Express, a paper that has for some time past been decidedly unfriendly to the Ledger. In such times as these, when we find our enemies voluntarily admitting the fact that the circulation of the Ledger is still going up, up, up! when other papers are going down, we think that they pay the highest possible compliment to us.—N. Y. Ledger.

We sincerely rejoice that the New York Ledger not only bears nobly up against the hard times but is making as rapid headway as ever. It is exactly what we anticipated, for we know what sort of stuff the helmsman of that brave concern is made of. No adverse circumstances can withstand its progress. It will go prosperously on, whether it shall be wafted by favoring gales or—

"Stream like a thunder-cloud against the wind."

The people of Philadelphia generally are beginning to combine to protect themselves against the extortionate prices demanded for market produce, and a meeting to consider the subject is to be held this evening by those citizens purchasing at the Spring Garden Market. The papers recommend that similar meetings should be held in other sections of the city.—Philadelphia paper.

And yet we are informed on the best authority that the present prices of vegetables in the Philadelphia market are far less extortionate than in the market of our own city. The grievance here is absolutely intolerable, and a remedy must be found and applied. Even if prices ranged low, the amount of suffering throughout the approaching season would be exceedingly great, and surely this is no time for avarice and greed to practice their extortion.

Mr. Cushing, in the opening of his late speech in Faneuil Hall, thus evinces his superiority to the vulgar prejudice against written speeches:

Let me not be ashamed to confess, that, many times before as it has happened to me to speak from this very spot, I have not been able to look forward, without solicitude, to the present hour and its appointed task. I come to it now, with unaffected self-distrust. I seem to myself to be awed into solemnity by the visible presence as it were of the Genius of Faneuil Hall.

Besides, if I speak at all, I cannot deal in commonplace, or in mere generalities, but must address myself to the living questions of the crisis, such as palpitate in the bosoms of men, and occupy the common thought of the hustings, the work-shop, the counting-room, the street, and the fireside. To speak thus, and thus only, is a necessity of my position, not less than a point of honor.

On this account, I come to you, avowedly and visibly, with a written address. I know, as well as any man living—I know by the practice and observation of thirty years, how much of advantage there is, at least for momentary impression, in the fact, or the appearance, if not the fact—of extemporaneous oratory—the impassioned manner, the moving eye, the kindling soul within us working as it were before the very eyes of the spectator-auditor. But I know its dangers, also; and to avoid them, I, of set purpose, relinquish its advantages. I will not run the risk, in the heat of the mind's action, of saying more or less than I mean. I will not have the opportunity of substituting after thoughts for the spoken words; respectfully soliciting of the press the favor to abstain from any abstract or reports of my remarks, and thus to aid me in the accomplishment of what is, in that respect, a well meant design.

As Mr. Cushing, in point of intellect, is one of the first men of the age, we need scarcely say that his effort on this occasion was a masterly one. It is in all respects worthy of his high abilities and vast accomplishments. It almost sheds respectability on the miserable party in whose behalf it was spoken.

MEETING OF THE MECHANICS.—A meeting of the mechanics was held at the court-house last night. As no call for the meeting had been published, it was not largely attended. Mr. Russell was called to the chair and Mr. Garry appointed secretary. The report of the committee on resolutions was laid on the table until a future meeting.

Dr. Sales offered a set of resolutions, which were well received. He introduced them with some very pertinent remarks.

An eloquent address was made by Mr. Hall, of Hull & Bros., who also kindly volunteered to print the circulars for the call of a subsequent meeting.

A committee, composed of Messrs. Dangerfield, Houghton, and Appleby, was appointed to ascertain how many mechanics are out of employment and also those who are in distress. This committee is also a committee of arrangements; they are to report at the next meeting, which will be held on Saturday evening next. Due notice will be given of the time and place.

SLAVE CASE IN CINCINNATI.—Two negro children and negro man, the property of Mr. Thomas Wethers, of Virginia, and by him being taken to Missouri, were taken from his custody at Cincinnati on Monday by a habeas corpus obtained in Judge Burgoine's court. The children wept bitterly when they were taken from the care of their master. They clung to him with frantic energy, and resisted efforts to separate them from him. Their pathetic shrieks and sobs melted the hearts of witnesses, but no effort was made to hinder the officer. The "boy," about thirty years of age, resented interference between him and his master as impertinent, and vehemently declared his desire to be "let alone." After the conclusion of proceedings in court, he reiterated his desires, and declared his intention to go with his master.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We have just received the December number of this extremely spicy magazine, from which everybody will perceive that it is quite as fast as it is spicy. It assumes to be "the best in the world for ladies," and we confess that we have known more groundless assumptions in our lives. Aside from its literary matter, which is abundant, various, and entertaining, its colored fashion plates, patterns for embroidery, &c., &c., are worth many times the remarkably low price at which the whole treasury of art and wit is furnished. Persons wishing to subscribe for this magazine should address Charles J. Peterson, No. 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F. OF KENTUCKY.—This body convened in annual session yesterday morning, at the hall on Jefferson street, G. M. Amos Shinkle, of Covington, presiding. The number of representatives is quite large, and it will doubtless be increased to-day. The day was occupied principally by the reading of the annual reports and appointing of committees. The election of officers for the ensuing term takes place this morning.

The New Orleans Crescent of the 28th ult. mentions a duel near that city between two Texans, or residents of Texas. The bullet of one grazed the leg of the other at the first fire, after which followed an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. The difficulty is said to have been trivial in its character—one only marrying the wife of the other during his absence in distant lands—a mistake owing altogether to the supposed death of the absentee.

An editor in one of our Southern cities says that the people there have not discovered that the times are hard. Let them undertake to pay their debts, and perhaps they will make the important discovery.

THE ELECTIONS.—The telegraph gives us the result of the election in Massachusetts. That State has gone for the Republicans. The result in New York is yet doubtful, but it is probable that the Republicans have succeeded also in that State.

A horrible affair occurred at the Fair Grounds at Richmond, Va., on the 29th ult. An altercation arose between Nimrod B. Dickinson, a commission merchant, and John C. Haley, a restaurant keeper, in which the latter was almost instantly killed.

James L. O'Neill, cashier of the Shelbyville Branch of the Bank of Ashland, has resigned his position and will remove to St. Joseph, Mo.

Capt. Henry McKibbin, a veteran Mobile pilot, was killed in that city on the 27th ult. by falling through the hatch of the steamer Col. Clay.

N. Peabody Poor, formerly of this city, has been appointed librarian of the public library at Cincinnati.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river rose another inch yesterday. Last evening there was 5 feet 2 inches water in the canal. Capt. Vanmeter's new Green river packet, Bracel made a trial trip last evening. We saw her leave the wharf, and she ran very handsomely. She will leave for Green river to-morrow evening.

The Vicksburg will not leave for New Orleans till to-morrow evening. In the notice we gave of her yesterday we neglected to mention the beautiful sky-lights, ornamented by Messrs. Hughes & Blum, of this city. Their establishment is on Green street, above Third.

For St. Louis.—The splendid packet Fashion, Capt. John M. Martin, will leave for St. Louis at noon to-day. The F. has splendid accommodations and Capt. M. is a great favorite with travelers. Messrs. Smith and DeHart have our thanks for a copy of the memorandum.

The Telegraph No. 3 is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day.

Flatboats Sunk.—A couple of flatboats lashed together, belonging to Capt. H. Clove, valued with their cargoes at \$40,000, sunk in Bend 55, Mississippi river, on Wednesday night last. They were freighted with hardware, plows, &c. There was only insurance to the amount of \$5,000 on the whole.

The Fanny Bullitt passed Memphis night before last coming up the river. The Bullitt will be due here to-morrow night or Friday morning.

PROF. MARSHALL'S INTRODUCTORY.—We have already alluded to the able and interesting introductory address by Professor Marshall before the Kentucky School of Medicine on Saturday night.

In a series of striking word-paintings, he pictured the difficulty of the young student's course; the vastness of the study incumbent upon him; the huge folios and quartos piled to the ceiling; the nerves, veins, lymphatics, and other anatomical parts of the human corpus, as exhibited on the dissection table; and the varied objects of the chemical laboratory, all combine to frighten and terrify him, until he wonders if he has done aright in making this his choice of the professions. When fairly commenced, he finds his memory in relation to functions, nomenclature, and other things connected with the varied information to be acquired by the student of medicine, to fail him in greater or less degree, and this presents a new difficulty and causes him to doubt his own abilities. Yet, when once fairly entered in the arcanum, into the sanctum sanctorum, difficulties vanish like summer flies and the pathway becomes clearer; what was before an arduous task resolves itself into a delightful occupation. Then first the student commences to reap the reward of his toil.

The duties of physicians and patients to each other claimed no small or unimportant portion of the time. The mutual bear and forbear principle was one of great moment between the professional man and the unfortunate sufferer whose pains he must alleviate. Many times he would be intrusted with secrets entirely outside of his professional relations, in which case he should always keep them as inviolable as though they were his own. But to continue the remarks under this head would require more space than we are able to devote to it.

The young physician has his own peculiar troubles in the earlier years of his practice; the want of confidence on account of his years, his own indecision in new cases, and other causes influence this period of his existence, though later years with their honors accumulated upon him and the consciousness of having done so much to alleviate mental and physical ills repay him for the laborious and ill-requited toils of his younger life.

Lastly, the moral conduct of students, surrounded with the fascinations and allurements of city life, vice in its most attractive forms always present, singing its siren song to catch the unwary or to divert the mind from better pursuits, presented a dangerous quicksand, which it would require the greatest skill and seamanship to steer clear from.

This closed one of the most beautiful lectures I have been our pleasure to listen to for a long time. We are conscious of not having done it anything like justice in this article, but hope Prof. M. will excuse us on the promise of not being derelict in our duty on another occasion.

LARGE SURPLUS.—We learn from the New Albany Tribune that the branch of the old State Bank in that city is rapidly bringing her affairs to a close. On the first of January last her circulation out was \$330,000. Now it is but \$55,000—at least \$15,000 of which will never find its way home, so that in reality she has less than \$40,000 to redeem. This is about all the branch owes, as she has already paid back to the stockholders their entire capital. To meet this indebtedness, she has now on hand a surplus fund of \$97,000, together with a suspended debt of \$31,000, not more than \$10,000 of which will eventually be lost. Under no condition of circumstances will she have less than \$70,000 of a surplus left to divide among the stockholders after paying all liabilities, including the stock.

CRAWFORD'S LAST WORK.—The Dutch brig Walborg, with the equestrian statue of Washington on board, has arrived in the James River, and is now at Newport News awaiting orders. "The arrival of this vessel," says the Richmond Enquirer, "almost simultaneously with the intelligence of the death of the artist whose genius was manifested in the completion of his great work ere his light went out forever, will be regarded by some as a melancholy coincidence; yet it is gratifying to know that the object of his latest toil has been borne in safety over the seas, and that Virginia will be permitted to perpetuate his memory by adorning her capitol with his most conspicuous achievement."

FOR LIBERIA.—The packet ship Mary Caroline, Stevens, sailed on Saturday from Baltimore for Liberia, with emigrants, chiefly from Virginia and Kentucky. Among the gentlemen who went out in the packet are the Rev. Mr. Cowan, the Secretary of the Kentucky Colonization Society, the Rev. Francis Bevins, Superintendent of the Methodist Mission in Africa, and the Rev. Samuel Williams, a member of the same Mission.

A German in the employ of Lent, South, & Shipman, at New Albany, was drowned yesterday while assisting in putting some machinery aboard a steamer.

A half million in specie, belonging to the Government, was received at New Orleans on the 27th ult. from the land office at Little Rock. It was in charge of the Adams Express.

THE MONEY MARKET.—We do believe that the money crisis is passed and that from this out matters will continue to improve. This day is generally a very hard one, but from what we can learn parties have been generally provided for, and the opinion prevails that it will pass off without disasters. The intelligence from New Orleans by telegraph yesterday was favorable. The Citizen's Bank, which suspended a few weeks ago, will resume specie payments on the 6th, business was more active, and cotton had an upward tendency. At New York the money market was also improving. The weekly bank statement showed an increase in specie of nearly two and a half millions, an increase in deposits of nearly four millions, an increase in loans of \$275,000, and an increase in circulation of over half a million. In the other Eastern cities a better feeling also prevails. Breadstuffs are moving very rapidly toward the seaports. The sales of wheat alone at Buffalo on Friday amounted to 177,500 bushels.

The news from Europe of a further advance in the rates of interest by the Bank of England and the banks on the Continent caused no surprise, as it was generally anticipated. Cotton had declined 1/4, but prices on the other side are far above rates here. The New York Journal of Commerce, of Saturday evening, says:

The market is increasingly buoyant, and money is more easily obtained upon prime securities. The banks are quite ready to discount short paper, and some would considerably extend their accommodations if the right sort of security were offered.

Foreign exchange is firmer, and as the offering is somewhat diminished, it would be difficult to buy selections at the average rates of last season. We do not expect, however, for any long continuation of high rates, as a large supply of cotton bills would be made if the state of the market would warrant their sale. There may be shipments of specie to Europe, as many have orders to remit only in gold, until their lines of bills have been reduced, and others may ship specie from motives of policy; but we do not believe that a bill will reach a price at which anyone can be sent out for a profit, not even taking into account the advance in interest in London. We quote:

Bills at 90 days on London 105 @ 107, with some discounts at 105; do at three days sight 107 1/2; Paris 5, 50, 65, 35; Antwerp 5, 60, 45; Amsterdam 5, 60, 45; Hamburg 5, 60, 45; Bremen 5, 60, 45; Prussian 5, 60, 45; The specie by the Persia was \$25,000 greater than last week, owing to the omission from the manifest of a bill of lading of \$25,000. The total brought by that steamer on bills of lading was a fraction over \$1,200,000 in actual coin. The Arla took out \$100,000 in specie. The Persia did bring out bank credits to a considerable amount, but these had nothing to do with the reported movement in specie.
The stock market continues unsett

Country and city merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our large and varied assortment of the above-named goods. We are offering them at prices to suit the times.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
455 Main st.

TRUNKS. TRUNKS. AT COST!

J. H. McCLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the
National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

\$30,000!

DRY GOODS!

At Retail for Cash!

AT AND BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.

Owing to the great derangement of currency and business,

CRUTCHER & MILLER,

Importers and Jobbers of

SILK and FANCY GOODS,

MAIN STREET.

Have determined upon offering AT RETAIL FOR CASH

their large and magnificent stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS FOR 30 DAYS,

and for this purpose have taken the new store-room under

MASONIC TEMPLE,

Jefferson street,

TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTH,

AND WILL OPEN ON

Monday, the 2d day of November,

2,000 YDS BLACK AND FANCY SILKS;

5,000 YDS RICH FANCY DE LAINE;

5,000 YDS RICH PRINTED FRENCH MERINOES;

1,000 YDS RICH PLAIN FRENCH MERINOES;

2,000 YDS PLAIN COBURGS;

1,000 YDS NEW STYLE RAYONNE PLAIDS;

1,000 YDS NEW STYLE CASHMERE PLAIDS;

1,000 YDS SILK STRIPED POPLINS;

Together with a great variety of

FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, AND CLOAKS,

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLACK

CLOAKING, VELVETS, LINENS, JACONETS,

CAMBRICS, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

The Money of all Solvent Banks will be re-

ceived. Only one price.

Store will open at 9 and close at 5 o'clock.

029 b6c1m

Millinery Goods.

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE

OF THE WELL-KNOWN MILLINERY ESTABLISH-

MENT OF MAD. A. JONES, 106 Fourth st.

For the present, this stock of superior

millinery will be offered at private sale to

the material manufactured as hereto-

fore under the care of Mad. Jones. Bon-

nets, Head-Dresses, etc., made and trimmed and the Fan-

cy Goods sold at cost and less than cost, as all must be

sold to close the concern. HENRY S. MOORE,

Assignee of E. F. & Mad. A. Jones.

For information in regard to stock, fixtures, and

lease, inquire of the undersigned, at the store of Braun &

Thatcher, 423 Main street.

029 b6b12 H. S. MOORE, Assignee.

FINE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

CONCAVE, CONVEX, AND PERI-CONVEX PEBBLES,

CONVEX, CONCAVE, CATARACT, PERIFOCAL,

OPERA AND MICROSCOPIC GLASSES;

COLOR, FRENCH GRAY, AND SMOKE, for im-

proved eyes.

WE always have the largest assortment for all conditions

of impaired vision to be found in the city. In every case

satisfaction warranted. Old frames refitted and re-

paired promptly.

423 Main st., second door below Fourth.

A. J. HARRINGTON,

No. 533 Market st., between First and Second sts.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest brands of

Havana Cigars

AND

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Also, SNUFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO.

A share of public patronage solicited. 029 b6b13m

VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and

Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,

and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.

72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,

Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-

tions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior

manner. 017 w16 d1c1b1

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHORT STOCK, AND

HIGH PRICES!

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRA-

CUSE and GARDNER Mines, which, with regu-

lar supply of PITTSBURGH and PLAIN, make our as-

sortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are

uniform and as low as the lowest.

Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office.

019 b6d W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

REMOVAL.

WE have removed our FINISHING and

PLAN MAKING ROOMS to the corner of

Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's old

block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

021 b6c1 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are

now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve

Pianos per week. We would respectfully

inform our wholesale and retail purcha-

sers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the

increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respect-

fully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have re-

ceived THE HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition

with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Warehouses corner of Main and

Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

021 b6c1 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

LADIES RIDING HATS, new styles, just received at

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S,

017 j6b

THE MONEY PANIC!

Relief to the Million!

In consequence of the scarcity of money, I have de-

termined to offer my stock of FANCY GOODS, BAS-

KETS, and TOYS at TWENTY PER CENT. BELOW

MARKET PRICE for cash, making the Banks of the

State of Indiana, State Banks of Indiana and Ohio, and

Kentucky Banks. My stock is full of and comprises all of the

new goods just received.

Ladies' Extracts at 60c.

Pomades and Perfumery at 20 per cent. below price.

Combs and Brushes.

Toys and Baskets.

Call and avail yourselves of this opportunity, as now is

the time to get goods cheap, or, in other words, at whole-

sale prices.

017 j6b W. W. TALBOT, 94 Fourth st.

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.			
G. P. M.	12 M.	G. A. M.	12 M.
53	80	88	64
TRAVELER'S GUIDE.			
DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.			
Lexington and Frankfort—A. M. and 2:30 P. M.			
Lafayette and Waynesburg—P. M.			
St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.			
and 8:30 P. M.			
Cincinnati and the East, and via Indianapolis to the			
East, Chicago, and St. Louis—At 7 A. M.			
St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and via			
Indianapolis to the East, Chicago, and St. Louis—at 10:40			
A. M.			
St. Louis and via Cincinnati to the East, Express—at			
P. M.			
Nashville—A. M. and 3 P. M.—The 6 o'clock A. M.			
train connects with daily stages for Nashville, Mammoth			
Cave, Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville, Elton,			
Clarksville, Gallatin, Glasgow, and Bardonia, and every			
other day with stages for Springfield, Lebanon, Colum-			
bia, Greenburg, and Grayson Springs.			
Portland—Every 10 minutes.			
STANDARDS—REGULAR PACKETS.			
Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.			
St. Louis—Irregular.			
Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green River—Irregular.			
Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but			
generally every day.			
DEPARTURE OF STAGES.			
Danville and Harrodsburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sun-			
days excepted).			
Bloomfield—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at			
A. M.			
Taylorville—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday			
at 9 A. M.			
Shelbyville—Accommodation every day at 9 A. M. (Sun-			
days excepted). Office at the New Albany and Salem			
R. R., No. 555 Main st.			

Private dispatches from New Orleans of to-day's date are favorable. Cotton was going off freely.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Wednesday, November 4. John Harris, just from Cincinnati, went to an auction store last night, and, desiring a chew of tobacco, he picked Mr. Varble's pocket of two large plugs. For thus indulging in his taste for the weed he was held to bail in \$150 to answer to the charge of petit larceny.

Mary Fitzpatrick was arrested by officer Vansant for drunkenness. She had perfectly enacted the fable of the dog in the manger—had drank as much whisky as she could hold, and then, to prevent her sisters and friends from drinking, broke the bottle and spilled its contents. Workhouse for one month.

Antoine Longe, the venerable Frenchman who indulges in regular monthly sprees, opened November with a very extensive fit of dissipation. Bail in \$500 to keep sober for twelve months.

Richard Atwell confessed to having driven faster through the street than the law allows. Fined \$5.

Adam Kirscher was fined \$5 for keeping a beer-house open on Sunday.

A party of young men were noisy, quarrelsome, and belligerent at the beer saloon opposite the Democrat office last night. One of them discharged a pistol. They were all recognized to appear to-morrow and answer for their rowdy conduct.

Docket Cases.—Susan Wilson, charged with keeping a disorderly house. Acquitted.

Chas. Farrer fined \$15 for assaulting Officer Curry.

Wm. Harman, Michael Allen, Thomas Allen, and Wm. Earley, for misdemeanor, fined \$15; and John

Walle, for same offense, fined \$5.

Wash. Spradling, for renting a house to a prostitute, was fined \$50.

We have this morning by mail our Baltimore exchanges of Monday evening. This is decidedly the quickest time ever made between the two cities.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—At a meeting of teachers, held in this city on the 31st of October, to take into consideration the practicability of holding a State teachers' convention during the approaching Christmas holidays, Mr. F. H. Clark was called to the chair and Mr. West appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been declared, after a short discussion a committee of five was appointed to enter into correspondence with the prominent professors and teachers of the State, to obtain information as to the probable expenses of the convention and propose a plan for meeting those expenses, together with all other possible information on the subject.

A resolution was passed that the private and public school teachers of the city, and all others who feel interested in the progress of education, be invited to attend the next preliminary meeting.

An adjournment was then moved till Saturday, the 14th of November, at the building of the Female High School, corner of Center and Walnut streets, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In accordance with the above, a meeting will be held at the above-mentioned time and place, and it is earnestly desired that all the teachers of the city, both public and private, and all friends of the cause will take pains to be present and consult together upon this subject.

If it be undesirable to hold the convention, let it be decided soon; but if, on the contrary, it shall be deemed practicable, let us have the hearty co-operation of all who should feel an interest in the subject.

Two weeks ago the snow was knee deep at Superior City, Michigan.

MARRIED.

Oct. 28th, 1887, by the Rev. Dr. James G. Leach, the Rev. Dr. W. D. Reid, of Danville, Ky., to Miss MOLLIE A. GALE, of Louisville, Ky. Owensboro papers please copy.

For Sale or Exchange.

A BOOK STORE BOAT, now in the Mississippi river at near Hickman, containing about \$2,500 worth of stock, including the boat, &c. We will sell it for cash or good paper or exchange it for Real Estate. The business is conducted on the gift plan and takes like wild fire. For further particulars, apply to

C. HAGAN & CO.

Boarding Wanted.

BOARDING in a genteel private family, in a central

part of the city, for a small family. Address A. B.

drawer No. 15, Louisville, P. O.

THE best display

of fine Watches, Jewels, and Fancy Goods

is at the store of FLETCHER & BENNETT,

403 Main street, where strangers and citizens

are invited to call and examine our assortment of fine

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, fine Jewelry, Silver

Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Cups, Goblets, &c., of the most

fashionable style and at the lowest prices.

FLETCHER & BENNETT,

aug1 j6b d6w 403 Main st.

OUR FALL STYLES of Soft Hats, for men and boys,

are the most becoming and comfortable that we have

ever had—the quality the very best.

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

SOFT HATS FOR GENTS, something extra fine, just

received at the fashionable hat establishment of

RATHER, SMITH, & CO.,

020 j6b 455 Main st.

WATCHES BY EXPRESS.

My stock of Gold and Silver Watches

is now very complete, and an additional

supply having just been received by

express, I think an examination of

them will prove most satisfactory than to see a description

in print. Call at

aug 20 d6b d6w W. M. KENDRICK'S, 71 Third st.

MOLESKIN, CASSIMERE, AND BEAVER

DRESS HATS, of our own manufacture, ready

for our sales this morning.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,

014 j6b 455 Main st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HATIPAK, Nov. 4.

The royal mail steamship Canada, Cape Shan-

non, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., arrived at this

port this morning, furnishing three days' later intel-

ligence.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.—Cotton Market.—The circulars

report a slight decline in all qualities of cotton for

the week, chiefly in middling and inferior qualities,

which declined 1/8; quotations are nominal and ir-

regular. The market closed with a declining ten-

dency, there being but little inquiry and prices weak.

The sales for the week were 21,000 bales, including

3,000 to speculators and 1,000 for exportation; the

estimated sales on Friday, 23d, were 3,000 bales, in-

cluding 1,000 bales to exporters. The following

quotations are reported: Fair Orleans 9 1/4, middling

9

EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]

NEW YORK ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3. The city returns indicate a largely decreased vote. The American ticket falls off most, the Democratic next. The State is doubtless Republican.

Later.—Full returns from the 2d, 4th, and 5th wards give the Democrats a majority of 2,541, and the 3d, 6th, and 15th a Democratic majority of 1,611. Last year the majority in the latter wards was 274 votes.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3.

Complete official returns give Tucker, Democrat, for Secretary of State, 4,301; Clapp, Republican, 1,586; Putnam, American, 1,421. The entire Democratic county ticket is elected by a largely increased majority. Three Democratic members of the Assembly are elected.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Boston, Nov. 3.

Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr., has been elected Governor of this State by a large plurality. The following is the vote of this city: Banks, American and Republican, 4,217; Gardner, American, 5,073; Beach, Democrat, 4,243.

Later.—The returns of 80 cities and towns are as follows: Banks 34,000; Gardner 18,000; Beach 12,600. The indications are favorable for a large Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Still later.—Returns from 130 towns furnish the following: Banks 34,000; Gardner 18,000; Beach 12,600. The plurality for Banks will probably reach 20,000. Both branches of the Legislature are Republican by a large majority. Hon. Caleb Cushing, candidate for representative from Newburyport, is elected.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.

Milwaukee city and three towns of Milwaukee county give Cross, Democrat, 3,027 majority; Dane county, Madison city, and three towns give Cross 32 majority. Incomplete returns from ten other counties give Randal 800 majority.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.

DETROIT, Nov. 3.

The municipal election passed off quietly. Paton, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 800 majority. The Democrats undoubtedly elected a whole city ticket and 9 of the 12 Aldermen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The Arago brings \$200,000, not pounds, as stated in the noon reports.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.

A writ of habeas corpus was sworn out before Judge Carter by Withers, claiming that the three slaves were illegally restrained of their liberty, and claiming that they owed him service in Virginia, whether he was carrying them when wrested from his hands by a writ served by the deputy sheriff. The slaves were brought before Judge Carter this afternoon.

The slave case trial resulted in the delivery of the slaves to their owner by Judge Carter. They were carried to Kentucky.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 3.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the suspended banks to-day, it was resolved to accept the provisions of the relief bill. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank appointed a committee to investigate their affairs and publish the same.

HALIFAX, Nov. 3, 10 P. M.

Weather clear and calm. No signs of the steamer Canada as yet, now due from Liverpool with three days' later arrivals than those furnished by the Indian and Arago.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 3, P. M.

River 5 feet by the pier mark and falling. Weather clear. Mercury 44.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3, P. M.

The river is rising slowly with 8 feet water in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

In a former communication we said that the concern expressed through the city papers for the distresses of the poor had a hearty response in the bosom of every Kentuckian. We feel a pride in saying our people are not surpassed in benevolence and liberality whenever there is an occasion to call into activity these ennobling virtues. The misfortune hitherto has been that, in the profusion of liberality, the benevolence of our citizens has been cajoled into enterprises disconnected with the wants which remain unprovided for at our very doors; and which, now that all the interests involved in a common prosperity tremble from disaster, send forth an appeal that arouses society to the magnitude of their claims, and the imperative necessity of prompt action for their relief.

Had the people of Louisville appropriated a moiety of the money they have contributed to build up institutions elsewhere, or devoted a tenth of the charitable aims which have been annually paid for the insufficient support of the poor to the erection of a home, a school, and workshop for the fostering care, education, and profitable employment of the poor children, an abundant opportunity would have been found in those workshops from the profits of those products all its expenses would be paid, for the employment of all the laborers in the city deprived of work by the pressure of the times, and the physical wants both of children and laborers supplied without any appeal to the humane and benevolent sympathies of the community; and the city freed from the consuming tax of constantly recurring charity demands. Let the people set about the work at once of building up this most praiseworthy institution. One that will be permanent and complete as a means of relief, as well as highly conducive to the advancement of the best interests of society, and which would afford immediate employment to most if not all the laborers in the city that have been deprived of work. Let the people take the enterprise in hand and come in a spirit of Christian charity around this altar of humanity and make such offerings to Him upon whose benevolence all live, as will lift from suffering and degradation both the children and the laborers. Let the subscriptions be liberal, and paid in such instalments as would be scarcely felt, and a sum sufficient to buy a farm and commence the buildings can be obtained and the work be at once begun. The occasion demands it; the wants of the poor have ever demanded it; to supply which money enough has been paid by charitable contributions in this city to build half a dozen of such institutions, and still the wants are unsupplied; not only unsupplied but annually increasing; and for which the press is now making appeals to the benevolent. Is it to be the settled policy of the citizens of Louisville to perpetuate these annual appeals for charity to get the poor through the winter; and in doing so to increase the evil that demands it? More than a hundred thousand dollars are annually contributed by the citizens of Louisville to meet these craving demands, all of which is lost in the consuming; and when exhausted, leaves multiplied necessities for increasing demands; like "the daughter of the horse-leech it cries give, give!" but is never filled. From whose pockets does this large sum come? Of course from those who are able to give. Would it not be a measure of great economy in the benevolent to combine three or four annual contributions into a subscription for the building of an institution that would not only afford present relief, but would dry up the source from which these demands come? It is needless to plead hard times as an excuse for not doing it; in times of such extremity the rich must provide for the poor by benevolent aid, otherwise the poor will be compelled to take care of themselves by force. It is a fallacious and mistaken policy to attempt to relieve society of this galling misdeed by periodical charitable alms. The means of relief must be permanent and self-sustaining instead of self-consuming—not only corrective but preventive. We repeat that alms are not an alleviation of suffering, never an eradication of evil; a dressing of wounds, never a preventive of blows. It is true the destitute have claims upon society which cannot, ought not to be resisted; but are those claims most beneficially and successfully met by feebly feeding the body and starving the soul by neglecting the mind and morals; is it not rather

turning a viper that will afterward inflict poisonous wounds upon the benefactor? Work is the only creative source of supplies; to make it productive it must be directed by knowledge; knowledge creates work, diversifies and perfects it; the most beneficial alms-giving is to store the mind with useful knowledge, moral principles, and industrial capacities; to accomplish this the body must be fed and clothed; it is useless to think of schooling hungry, half clad children in Louisville. Bodies that have to be fed by charity have hands that can work to help to feed them; give knowledge to the minds, and the hands will cheerfully perform the task. Still the destitute must not be left to perish; they must be fed and clothed, and housed and warmed. These benefits furnished them, they are prepared to receive with profit the nobler charity in means for moral, intellectual, and industrial improvement. None but hard and sordid natures can, with the wretchedness of ignorance and the walls of want around them, refuse to aid in the work of effecting this permanent good. Without increasing the ability for industrial production and for meeting the demands of society, the more we give the more we may continue to give. We are a man with a million to gradually give it all to the poor around him, the result would be that in his circle he would double the number of the poor. Increase of alms increases poverty and immorality by decreasing self-respect and self-reliance. The more this generation gives in alms to relieve the sufferings of the poor without elevating their moral, intellectual, and industrial condition, the more the next will have to give. So it has proven here, and so it has proven elsewhere.

To give to individual sufferers is humane and dutiful, yet what a meager short-coming service it is in comparison to the implanting of principles, and the imparting of qualifications that will so advance the general good as to prevent and forestall individual suffering. If to help one man to do good, the goodness is increased a thousand fold by imparting the ability to a thousand to help themselves above want. The excellence of deeds and principles is in their generosity; that is the best which gives the most to most men. The domestic affections, sweet and holy and imperative as they are, run but short distances. We cannot diversify and enlarge them by the finiteness of their nature they play in a small fixed circle. But when from family affections we expand to broad, humane, Christian affections, what an upraising and extending of the field! Instead of a score or two, our love, through wise provisions and generous institutions, may warm and exalt millions. This too little cultivated field lies invitingly at our own doors—the suffering multitude are around us. Amidst the ills which ignorance, idleness, and vice generate the genius of humanity sends forth her entreaties, commingling with the outpouring sympathies of Christian love, supplicating society for the seminal potency of the home, the school, and the workshop to emancipate the young pensioners of charity from the dreary abodes of ignorance, and by their combined influence shed upon their future pathway of life the sunshine of joyous plenty; while their benignant beams would be diffused over the gloomy prospects of the unemployed laborer through the certainty of work.

We leave this interesting theme so full of pleasure to the benevolent mind of our readers to go to and to press, and down-trodden humanity to offer a few thoughts on other means of relief for those who have been deprived of work. In addition to the proposition of building up an institution for the permanent relief of the poor and the eradication of pauperism, a work in which they could be most appropriately employed, both in the erection of the buildings and the labors of the workshops, we would suggest the raising of an associated benevolent fund for sustaining the manufacturing branches which have been compelled to stop or narrow in, and enable them to continue their usual number of laborers. It is a much wiser and more economical policy for the rich to unite in raising such a fund to loan to the employer than to be forced to support the operatives by charity; for in times of such extremity those that have must supply those that have not. The poor man, whose capital of labor is destroyed by the abuse of money capital by those who control it, has a right founded in justice as well as humanity to be provided for until the correction of the evil he has had no agency in producing restores to him his privileges—a right he will maintain by force when hunger demands it. Let the benevolent furnish winter clothing to the poor at what it will cost by buying cloth at wholesale prices and employing the tailors and seamstresses to make it up, who have been turned out of employ, paying them the usual prices or at a higher rate. The poor have privations enough to endure and sufferings to bear besides the scourge of the retailer's per cent, and in such a time as this no one should exact profit of the poor. The clothing if not bought by the poor would be worth the cost, and the capital invested would not be exhausted or lost. Bread, meat, vegetables, sugar, coffee, soap, candles, and coal furnished at cost prices would afford great relief to the poor and not exhaust the fund. During the last winter avarice fattened from the miseries of the poor, and charity was forced to pay tax on alms to its insatiable cravings; the benevolent aims for the relief of the poor during the ensuing winter should guard against such execrable extortion by securing to them the opportunity of buying at cost prices all the necessities of life.

The Monadelphian Society has a subscription of stock of near a thousand dollars, payable on demand, all in small sums. Of this amount over and above its indebtedness, near a hundred dollars has been paid, and is in the hands of the agent; let the remainder be collected, and with the sum in the hands of the agent, be paid to the treasurer, and let other subscribers and pay a sufficient amount to furnish supplies to the poor at cost prices during the winter. This would leave the fund in the hands of the Relief Employment Society exclusively for the benefit of the destitute, and might facilitate their operations; and more good would be done by giving the destitute the benefit of both funds, and also giving relief to the poor that have been deprived of work without charity. The articles, if judiciously purchased, would be worth the cost if not sold to the poor, and the money would be profitably invested at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in tuition for purposes of industrial education. The relief of human suffering being one of the legitimate objects of the charter, the fund thus accumulated could be appropriately used in the manner proposed for the relief of the poor during the winter without diminution, and subsequently applied for the higher and broader object of industrial education. Let a public meeting be called for the relief of the poor, and let this with other propositions be considered. If there should be other suggestions more feasible and likely to accomplish the object, let them be adopted; there are any objections to this proposal let them be stated, and let there be a united effort for providing some means of permanent relief, not only in furnishing supplies but for lifting the poor from degradation to the level of social and religious privileges, and dry up this eternal drain upon the pockets of the charitable.

By proper concert and zeal the benevolent aid for the poor may be directed so as to furnish them employment, and the necessities of life at wholesale prices, and the fund for accomplishing it would not be exhausted in the use. In this way the same fund could be used to meet the recurring wants of successive winters or be returned to the giver. This is a prominent feature in the plan proposed for an industrial school, that the capital invested would be perpetual and the profits from its employment in industrial pursuits be appropriated to the feeding, clothing, and educating the poor children, while the adult poor would find paying employment in the workshops and farm, so that all would be provided for and the murky stream of poverty dried up. House rent should be reduced to the poor at least twenty-five per cent, while the suspension of labor continues. The landlord who grinds the poor with rent this winter would act the part of Judas if occasion offered, and rob the graves of his ancestors for their ashes to enrich his soil for a better crop. There are several gentlemen of known generosity owning forest lands on the railroad, who by allowing the poor to cut wood, and the railroad transporting it at half price, and a pittance paid for the wood would enable many to earn a subsistence, and wood could be obtained in this way at a cheap rate for the destitute. With a proper effort to reduce house rent, and furnish coal, clothing, and the usual necessities at greatly reduced prices, great relief could be given to the poor and the fund preserved for future use, while they would be exempted from the debasing effects of charitable alms, which are lost in the consuming.

ANOTHER APPRENTICE WANTED AT HAYES, CRAIG, & CO'S.

(For the Louisville Journal.) METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1857.

Day of month.	Morning.	10 o'clock P. M.	Evening.	Mean temperature.	Barometer.	Rain-gauge.	Course of wind.	Remarks.
1	50	57	67	58.0	29.50		s. w. l.	Variable.
2	55	62	63	59.45	29.45		s. s. w.	Cloudy.
3	55	62	58	58.61	29.61		e.	Variable.
4	62	65	68	65.00	29.61		n. e.	Do.
5	62	65	68	65.00	29.61		n. e.	Do.
6	46	74	61	60.61	29.61		n. e.	Do.
7	50	74	64	63.58	29.58		e.	Do.
8	41	74	65	63.50	29.50		w.	Do.
9	51	73	66	63.47	29.47		e.	Do.
10	44	79	71	65.29	29.49		n. e.	Clear.
11	48	80	71	67.51	29.51		n. e.	Cloudy.
12	63	85	66	72.51	29.51		e. n. e.	Do.
13	61	71	63	65.63	29.63		n. e.	Do.
14	55	59	57	57.37	29.37		s. w.	Do.
15	62	65	68	65.00	29.61		n. e.	Do.
16	41	65	51	53.51	29.51		n. w. n.	Variable.
17	32	63	56	50.30	29.30		s. w.	Do.
18	45	67	62	58.38	29.38		s. w.	Do.
19	53	65	60	59.61	29.61		w.	Do.
20	28	48	42	39.38	29.38		n.	Clear.
21	22	52	45	41.58	29.58		n.	Do.
22	41	57	53	50.30	29.30		s. s. e.	Cloudy.
23	52	57	53	53.70	29.70		s. s. e.	Do.
24	51	62	56	56.00	29.00		s. w.	Variable.
25	43	52	50	48.30	29.30		n.	Cloudy.
26	43	52	50	48.30	29.30		n.	Clear.
27	24	56	50	43.50	29.50		w. n. w.	Do.
28	38	50	44	43.40	29.40		n.	Cloudy.
29	39	44	41	43.45	29.45		w. s. w.	Do.
30	38	55	45	45.38	29.38		w. s. w.	Do.
31	38	55	49	47.35	29.35		w. s. w.	Do.
				54.9	1.98			

ITEMS.

Swimming is a passion with the ladies of Paris, and a sensible one, too. The Parisian belles are all diving-belles.

Snoring is the spontaneous escape of those malignant feelings which the sleeper has not time to vent when awake.

Hoarding Bank Bills.—The New York Post tells the following:

"Mr. John Cone, who resides near Haddam, Conn., appeared at the counter of the Middletown Bank some days since with \$1,000 of its bills, demanded the specie and got it. The profit of the bank in the transaction was clear two hundred per cent.—two thousand dollars. The bills were paid to John in 1835, and he carefully wrapped them in paper, where they have remained ever since. He returned them to the bank named in the same slips that he received with the same marks. The savings bank interest would have been nearly \$2,000."

Habits are as easy caught as birds. Let a circus arrive in town and in less than a week half the boys in town will be throwing summersets and breaking their necks over an empty mackerel barrel.

Crops in Virginia.—The farmers of Prince George county, Virginia, are gathering in their crops of corn, and they all unite in saying that they have not realized such an enormous yield for many years. Tobacco crops are not as good as was anticipated. The planters could not obtain plants soon enough for the tobacco to escape the early frosts which have already appeared. The hail injured the crop to some extent, and the depredations committed by the horn worm have been unusually great.

It is the opinion of many that there will be but a small crop of wheat seeded, on account of the present low price of the article, and the exceedingly high figure to which guano has advanced.

An Irish Wedding.—The St. Louis Republican tells the following:

"A couple, immigrants from the Green Isle, whose names we have not, nor does it matter in this veritable story, night before last, were united by the silk en cord that bind two willing hearts, somewhere on Middle street. After the ceremony was performed and the conjugal junction celebrated by the bridegroom kissing the bride, the company present, including newly made man and wife, set about for enjoyment, and accordingly devoted themselves piously, if not to things spiritual, at least to things spiritual. The result was an oblivion amongst all hands and the general upping of all ideas of gravity and decorum. But what we wished particularly to mention is the fact ventrally for to us by competent authority, that so entirely lost became the fair bride by her indulging in sundry draughts of the exhilarating liquid, that she actually mistook her own husband, and did not discover her misapprehension till morning, when she found his place had been cruelly usurped. Your pardon, reader—that is all."

The President and the Ladies.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond South says Mr. Buchanan still continues to have hosts of lady visitors, and scarcely a pretty woman comes to Washington but she must see the bachelor President. His manners toward his fair visitors show that he is no "lady's man," his graceful commonplace seems to fall him with them; and I have seen him evidently sorely taxed to find a few words to say to the fair dames who find their way to his reception room. He is said to have been compelled to have recourse to two stereotyped phrases, which he invariably addresses by turn to the ladies, as he runs the gauntlet of them at reception hours. They are these: "Madam, is this your first visit to Washington?" Answer. A pause, and then—"Madam, I would advise you to visit the Smithsonian Institute." After which the lady is expected to vamoze.

The Canadian authorities have resolved to adopt the dollar-and-cent system for their currency on and after the 1st of January next. The coin is now in course of preparation. The obverse of it is to be of the Queen's portrait and the reverse a wreath of maple, with the value of the coin in the center.

Tender Conscience.—It is said that at Sing Sing prison, New York, fish are served up on Friday to satisfy the religious scruples of the Roman Catholic inmates, as their consciences are too sensitive to permit them to eat flesh on Friday, they must be accommodated with fish.

The funeral of Mrs. Dr. Rush took place in Philadelphia on Wednesday last. The remains were interred in Laurel Hill, and, in accordance with her request, by the side of her father. The ceremonies were conducted after the manner of the Friends.

At Miss Cushman's last benefit, Miss Harriet Hosmer, the eccentric Yankee sculptor, figured on the stage in the play of Guy Rannering as one of the gipsies.

The Democrats of Newburyport, Mass., have nominated Hon. Caleb Cushing for their representative in the State Legislature. He accepts the nomination.

Sir Allen McNab has resigned his seat in Parliament, and returned to private life and the enjoyment of his magnificent country seat, near Hamilton, Canada West.

MEMORANDUM.—The Fashion left St. Louis on Saturday, October 31st, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Met Virginia at Cairo Col. Judson at Paducah, E. H. Fairchild at Raleigh, passed Hickman at Mt. Vernon, met M. Fairchild at Three-mile island, Queen of the West at Concordia.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS. NOVEMBER 3.

Superior, Cin. Monongahela, Pitts. Emma Dean, Carr. Fashion, St. Louis. Tempest, Cairo. Hickman, Memphis.

DEPARTURES. Superior, Cin. Diamond, Evansville. Emma Dean, Carr. John Gault, St. Louis. Monongahela, St. Louis. H. D. Newcomb, N. O. Hickman, Cin.

RECEIPTS.

Per Hickman from Memphis—100 bags yarn, Ghravin, 100 Co. 10 bags silk, 3 White 3 bags tobacco, Nock, W. & Co.; 20 bales cotton, Gallagher & Co.

Per Superior from Cincinnati—20 bbls whisky, Monks 6 kegs liquor, Schuttles, 12 bbls iron, O'Hare 50 bbls whisky, J. W. Jones 12 do. Colliery & Tucker, 20 do. starch, Moore & Murray 5 carboys c. Robinson; 48 bbls starch, Buchanan 11 bags yarn, Gardner & Co.

FRANZ PANNI, THE ETHERAL PERFUME.—This new and delicate perfume for sale by W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. LOUISVILLE, November 4.

Market very quiet. Flour was selling by the dray-load at \$4 25. Wheat was quoted at 70¢ 75¢. New corn 30¢. For oats the trade is paying 27¢ 30¢.

Sales of 4 hhd sugar at 9 and 10¢, and 70 bags Rio-coffee in small lots at 11¢.

The sales of raw whisky were at 15¢.

Sales of 6 hhd tobacco in the last two days at \$4 70, \$4 75, \$5, \$5 05, \$5 55, and \$7 65.

Hay is scarce, and nearly 100 bales were taken from the wharf yesterday by consumers at \$14 75 ton.

Mr. C. C. Spencer sold at auction a lot of Cuba sugar at the following prices—5, 5½, 5¾, 5½, 5¾, 5½, 5, 6, 5½, 6¼, 6½, 6¾, 6½, and 9¢ ½ b, mostly purchased in small lots.

Molasses ranged from 34 to 37¢ ½ b. One bbl golden syrup brought \$5 77. For other groceries the prices were fully sustained. Liquors were dull and sold at low figures.

CINCINNATI, November 3, P. M.

Flour market dull—sales of 1,200 bbls at \$4 30 (\$4 50 for superfine and extra; receipts light. Whisky is active—sales of 1,000 bbls at 15¢. Cheese is dull at 9¢ 9½¢. Nothing doing in hogs, and buyers are offering \$5; two houses are packing contract hogs. Barley dull and materially lower at 50¢ 60¢. Rye dull at 50¢ 55¢.

Rates of exchange are unaltered. New York sight 5 ¢ cent. premium. Baltimore and Philadelphia 2 ¢ cent. premium.

NEW YORK, November 3, P. M.

Cotton market closed dull. Flour is firm—sales of 1,700 bbls. White wheat \$1 50 (\$1 33. Corn is firm, and sales unimportant. Lard firm at 10¢ 12¢. Lined oil 61¢. Iron 28¢. Ohio cloverseed \$10.

Stocks closed firm—Chicago & Rock Island 62½, Illinois Central 58 and bonds 72, Lacrosse and Milwaukee 6¾, New York Central 65½, Pennsylvania Coal Company 65, Reading 55½, Erie 12½, Cleveland and Toledo 20, Milwaukee & Mississippi 17½, Cleveland and Pittsburgh 11½, Galena and Chicago 13½, Michigan Central 40, Missouri 6½ 68½.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3, P. M.

Cotton market is generally unchanged—sales to-day of 5,500 bales, sales of three days 21,000 bales, receipts of three days 15,000 bales, stock at this port 135,000 bales, receipts less than last year 130,000 bales, receipts at all the Southern ports less than last year 242,500 bales. Sugar dull at 3½ 4¢ for common. Molasses 24¢. Flour firm at \$5 37¢ 65¢ 50. Provisions very dull. Exchange on London 94¢ 95¢, sales yesterday of \$240,000, mostly at 94. New York sight 5 ¢ cent. discount.

ST. LOUIS, November 3, P. M.

Flour selling at \$4 50. Wheat is firm at 95¢ (\$1 for red. Mixed corn 50¢ and white 60¢ 62¢. Oats 32¢ 30¢.

MARRIED.

In Hart county, Ky., at the residence of Mr. J. I. Green, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. E. B. Crain, Mr. L. LAZARUS, of Park, Barren county, Ky., to Miss J. O. GREEN, of Hart county.

The happy couple reached the Louisville Hotel last night, and received the congratulations of their numerous friends.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-Lighter, for sale by [S2] [S2] C. HAGAN & CO.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-Lighter, for sale by [S2] [S2] C. HAGAN & CO.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-Lighter, for sale by [S2] [S2] C. HAGAN & CO.

NOVELTIES.

CALL and see the splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., at TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth street, where the largest assortment of goods in his line are kept. Just received a fine stock of the following articles: French, English, and American Perfumery; Fragrances, the new and eternal Perfume; New and Improved Toys, such as, Dolls, and Toys; Shell, Buffalo, and Rubber Dressing Combs; Hair Brushes, all styles and prices; Fine Ivory Combs, extra super quality; A fresh supply of Imported Basket; Ladies' Work Cases and Traveling Companions; Purses, Port-Monies, and Card Cases; An entirely new style of Dolls (see to sleep); Mechanical Locomotives, Steamboats, and Cabs; Mechanical Mice and Rats (very funny); Dolls of all styles and prices from 3¢ to 50¢; Toy Bureaus; Toy Pails; Toy Cradles; With many other new and attractive Toys and Fancy articles. But one price, and as low as can be had in the city. [S2] [S2] W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

1857.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

MARTIN & PENTON, 98 FOURTH ST.

RICH FALL DRESS GOODS: ELEGANT SILK ROBE; BLACK AND FANCY SILKS; CLOTH TOURISTS or DUSTERS; EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY KIND; MOURNING GOODS; SHAWLS, SCARFS, AND CLOAKS; DOMESTICS AND STAPLES; NEGRO WEAR OF ALL KINDS; FLANNELS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; SATIN AND PLAIN MERINOS; BEST MAKE OF JOUVIN'S KIDS.

TO THE PUBLIC. Above we have a limited list of some of the leading goods which we offer for sale, and such prices as will defy competition. We are determined not to be excelled in quality, style, assortment, or price. We buy at the very lowest figures and from the best European houses, which warrants these articles in being as cheap as can be bought. [S2] [S2] MARTIN & PENTON.

Common Prayer.

THE prettiest assortment in the city, in the newest style of binding, at very low prices. [S2] [S2] CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

October.

1,000 COPIES HART'S MONTHLY for October (price 25¢), just received by [S2] [S2] CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Sectional Maps.

OF IOWA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, WISCONSIN, and Missouri (1857) for sale by [S2] [S2] CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

New Supplies.

A FULL supply of Robertson's Charles Fifth, Smith's Greece, Warren's Physical Geography, Loomie's Trigonometry and Logarithms, and Pasquell's Manual of French Conversation for sale by [S2] [S2] CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Scient